What is claimed is:

1. A porous ceramic heating element wherein 0.08 to 1.00 wt% of a foaming agent is added in 99.00 to 99.92 wt% of a mixture of an inorganic material, a binder, a conductive material, a hardener, a bonding agent and a dispersion medium and mixed with the mixture.

2. The porous ceramic heating element of claim 1 wherein the inorganic material includes at least one composition selected among steel slag, blast-furnace slag, alumina, mullite, silicon carbide, titanium carbide, silicon nitride, aluminum nitride, feldspar, zeolite, kaolin, sericite, talc, mica, illite, pearlite, vermiculite, sepiolite and diatomaceous earth and forms 40 to 66 wt% of the mixture.

3. The porous ceramic heating element of claim 1 wherein the binder is zirconium silicate and forms 2 to 6 wt% of the mixture.

4. The porous ceramic heating element of claim 1 wherein the conductive material is graphite and forms 8 to 12 wt% of the mixture.

5. The porous ceramic heating element of claim 1 wherein the hardener is any one of zinc borate, manganese borate and magnesium borate and forms 3 to 33 wt% of the mixture.

6. The porous ceramic heating element of claim 1, wherein the bonding agent is alkali metal silicate and forms 16 to 37 wt% of the mixture.

7. The porous ceramic heating element of claim 1, wherein the dispersion medium is water and forms 1 to 8 wt% of the mixture.

8. The porous ceramic heating element of claim 1, wherein the foaming agent is methyl hydrogen polysiloxane.

9. The porous ceramic heating element of claim 1, wherein the bonding agent and the hardener make a condensation polymerization reaction.

10. A method of manufacturing a porous ceramic heating element, the method comprising:

first mixing an inorganic material, a binder providing caking property to the inorganic material, a foaming agent forming foam and a hardener increasing solidity;

adding a bonding agent having the mixture mutually bonded and a dispersion medium providing fluidity to the bonding agent, and second mixing them;

loading the mixture by second mixing into a mold;

setting the mixture loaded into the mold in room temperature and forming pores in the mixture;

first drying the mixture in which the pores are formed;

demolding the first dried mixture from the mold; and

second drying the first dried mixture demolded from the mold.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the temperature for first drying is in the range of 30 to 120℃.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the temperature for second drying is in the range of 80 to 350℃.